

Bedford Gazette.

Established In 1805.

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The BEDFORD GAZETTE is a MODEL among COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—New York World. Regular subscription price per year... \$2.00 If paid in advance..... \$1.80 All communications should be addressed to THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., BEDFORD, PA.

Friday Morning, Dec. 13, 1901.

THE MESSAGE. President Roosevelt has placed his name on record by his maiden message

to the congress of the United States he deals with a variety of subjects with characteristic confidence and frankness. He is in harmony with his party on its paramount policies. He is a firm protectionist and does not believe that the "tariff" is the mother of the "trusts," as stated by Havemeyer, the sugar trust baron, when testifying before the industrial commission. He pins his faith to the Monroe Doctrine and believes that a powerful navy is necessary to enforce the tenets of that immortal measure. He is in sympathy with the colonial policy inaugurated by the late President McKinley.

The president begins his message with a touching reference to the untimely end of his predecessor. In his eulogy of the martyred president he says "it is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely beloved man in the United States." Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of anarchy is particularly strenuous. He declares that "the man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact." In order to crush this evil the president deems it advisable for congress to take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy ** should be kept out of this country, and if found here should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay."

It is Mr. Roosevelt's belief that the federal courts should be authorized to deal with any man who kills or attempts to kill the chief executive of the republic and that the crime of the anarchist should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and the slave trade.

In handling the trust problem the president was not quite as vigorous and explicit as some of his friends expected him to be. He is of the opinion that the creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff or any other governmental forces, but to natural causes. He believes that "the captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across the continent, who have built up our commerce, have, on the whole, done great good." For various reasons he thinks that caution is necessary in dealing with the combines. "To strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men," he declares, "almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. ** The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance." Mr. Roosevelt, however, acknowledges that "there are real and grave evils" in the colossal combination of the country, "one of the chief being over-capitalization," and that "a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils." The American people, he says, "are convinced that concentration and combination should be supervised and within reasonable limits controlled. As a partial remedy for the trust evils he prescribes publicity. The nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. ** In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business." Such further remedies as may be needed in the way of governmental regulations, or taxation, "can be determined only after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration."

Upon the tariff question, which many politicians place on a pinnacle of prominence at the present time, President Roosevelt has nothing new to suggest. He asserts that "as there is general acclimation in our present system as a national policy, nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time." The executive believes that reciprocity should be treated as the handmaiden of protection and must be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Mr. Roosevelt's views upon the restriction of immigration are pointed and practical. He favors the re-enforcement of the laws excluding Chinese laborers, but would apply an educational and economical test to Europeans who knock at our doors. Anarchists and all persons of a "low moral

tendency or of unsavory reputation" should be excluded.

Referring to our shipping interests, Mr. Roosevelt says that "the condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by congress." No allusion is made to the plan proposed by his party—a subsidy from the government to the ship owners. He only recommends that congress take speedy action to build up American shipping interests—and he may have had in mind the subsidy scheme when preparing his message.

Comparatively little space is devoted to national finances. The gold standard legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress is commended; but the president believes "there is need of better safeguards in our banking system, against the deranging influences of commercial crises and financial panics." He wisely urges strict economy in public expenditures, and suggests that efforts should be made to bring the revenues more clearly within the limit of our actual needs.

"Forest conservation," says the president, "is an essential condition of water conservation," and this is followed by his views upon irrigation. On this subject Mr. Roosevelt is a self-confessed enthusiast. He would have great storage works constructed in the west for the reclamation of arid lands at the expense of the government. The president's opinion on this subject will gladden the hearts of the western irrigation boomers.

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He takes a rosy view of the future of the islands but acknowledges that "there are still troubles ahead in the archipelago."

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In discussing the adjustment of the trade between China and the powers, he states that the keynote of American policy in China is the "open door." In the attainment of this purpose, he asserts, "we necessarily claim parity of treatment throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of other powers." Mr. Roosevelt concludes his message with the declaration that "we are at peace with the nations of mankind and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

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J. P. Chamberlain, Everett, Pa.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Chamberlain's Cream Liniment for Bunion and one week's use cured. Have not been troubled since and can heartily recommend the Liniment as the best.

Yours, &c.

E. SCHARTEL,

Cumberland, Md.

For sale by all dealers.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

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A DOMESTIC COMEDY

The Varied Results of Rearranging the Furniture.

MRS. BLANK'S MANIA

For Changing the Appearance of the Room, Brought Trouble to the Male Contingent and Sorrow to Herself.

"Do you change the position of the furniture when you clean a room?" inquired housewife No. 1 of a friend in the course of a heart to heart talk.

"Do? Why, yes, indeed! I don't feel as if the room is cleaned unless I change the furniture a little bit. Do you know, my husband doesn't like it at all."

"Well, I usually change the ornaments around and so forth, but in the spring and fall I like to change everything in a room—completely alter the whole appearance of it. Then I fancy the things are all new, and they seem to look prettier somehow. But, do you know, my husband doesn't like it at all."

"Neither does mine! Isn't that singular? Men are so peculiar!"

"Yes, indeed they are!"

So many housekeepers share the views of these two that a story with a moral will not be out of place.

It was the other night only that Mr. Blank went unmercifully up stairs to bed at an unusually early hour, leaving his wife reading in the sitting room. He had a headache and carried a gallon of water in his right hand. Fearlessly advancing into the dark bedroom Mr. Blank suddenly felt both legs violently cut from under him. He clutched wildly at the air and said several things of an explanatory nature, but there was nothing to save him. He went down.

"Good gracious, Henry!" ejaculated Mrs. Blank, hurrying to the scene of disaster. "What is the matter? Where are you? Why don't you light the gas?" Suing the action to the word she beheld her husband sprawling across the bed; the glass he had carried had discharged its contents across the pillows and shattered on the floor.

Mr. Blank did the washing for the next six minutes. He said that all the blankets were foul, of which the mind could conceive this of changing furniture around was the worst. He said it was a pretty thing for a man to walk into his own room and have to fall over things in the dark. He said he wouldn't stand it; the furniture must be replaced where it formerly stood.

"I shan't do anything of the kind," replied Mrs. Blank. "It looks very much nicer where it is. Why don't you feel where you are going when you get into a dark room?"

"Pose you like to me to crawl in on all fours?" snarled Mr. Blank. "I couldn't feel where the bed was unless I happened to touch the footboard. I thought I could walk clear over to the bureau. I tell you it's a confounded crank you have on this subject. Some day you'll precipitate a serious accident."

"If any one precipitates, I'll be you I should think," retorted Mrs. Blank. "And the furniture remained where it was."

In the next evening that Master Blank undertook to carry a pile of schoolbooks from the dining room to the sitting room. He had a bottle of ink in his hand, and he thought he knew exactly where the center table was. In the course of his peregrinations in search of it, however, he came into violent collision with the glass door of the bookcase, which broke. There were also ink traces discernible on the carpet when Mrs. Blank came in. This time there was some harm for her feelings. She could spank Master Blank and did it with the best will in the world.

Her own downfall was not long in coming, however, although for a few days only minor inconveniences were met with, such as the abrasion of ankles against chair rockers and slight bruises received by means of sudden contact with unforeseen obstacles. Late evening Mrs. Blank undertook to transfer the cage of her pet parrot from the window where it perched to the cage on the piano where it passes the night.

She had not trouble to light the gas, and by some unaccountable mental lapse she had forgotten the precise point at which a teleurst, on which stood a jar, was situated. She charged into the tuberous with considerable force, was overwhelmed by the weight of the cage in her arms and took a header with a resounding crash. The parrot shrieked, and, unable to distinguish friend from foe, inflicted a severe bite on her mistress' finger. Mr. Blank came in hurriedly, picked up his wife and assisted in making an inventory of sundry curiosities. Then they lifted the cage and took it to the window where it passes the night.

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"Preoccupation."

"Why do you speak so slightly of that eminent scientist?"

"I didn't mean to speak slightly of him," answered the young man. "It does seem peculiar to me that a man who knows just when the next comet will arrive and just how far it is to the moon should be so utterly ignorant when it comes to a question of when it's time for dinner or when train to take to get to the nearest town?"

—Bos-Ton Traveler.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.

The Discoverer of Swamp Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure and apoplexy. The doctor, however, is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer dies. His Disease is the world's most terrible trouble.

Dr. King's Swamp Root is the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. A druggist in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail. Write to the manufacturer, Addressee, Dr. Kline & Co., Blenheim, N. Y., and mention this paper.

What is Ovaritis?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, is all that can be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex



holds out the helping hand to you, and to assist you in your misery and suffering. Miss Bingham's laboratory is at Lynn, Mass. Write a letter there telling all your symptoms and get the benefit of the greatest experience in treating female ills.

"I was suffering to such an extent from an unusual trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary."

"Lydia E. Plunkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found myself toning up, and suffered no more with my ovaritis."—MRS. ANNA ASTON TROY, Mo.

Her Brilliant Inspiration.

That the professor's abounding professor is sometimes ably abetted by his wife is illustrated by a story told of Professor Bunniss. One evening he was telling the students how, for rotting he took it into his head to run over to the club just as he and madam were returning from an evening call.

"But," said the lady, "I must have the front door locked before I retire."

This emergency staggered the professor, and as he looked bewildered at his wife, the lady, seated with an inspiration, continued:

"Tell me in good time when the door and then you the key from the window."

This programme was carried out, and when he reached the club the professor related the incident to a friend as evidence of his wife's unusual sagacity.

The friend greeted the story with a roar of laughter.

"And why, my dear professor," he said, "did you not simply admit your wife, lock the door from the outside and come away?"

"True," ejaculated the learned man of science, "we never thought of that."

The climax of the incident was reached an hour later when, returning home, the professor discovered that the lady in her excitement had thrown out the wrong key.

Skipped the Hard Words.

"While I was in practice," said Judge Gates of Kansas City, "I was before the supreme court on one occasion. While waiting for my case to be called I listened to a lawyer from the southeastern part of the state arguing his case. He was at least 6 feet 7 inches tall and had a voice so deep that when he spoke it seemed like the rumbling of Niagara. 'I will read,' he said, 'from a work with which your honors are no doubt familiar—Blackstone.'

The judge did not smile, although there was a decided twinkle in their eyes as they glanced at each other.

The man read a few lines and then said: "There is no room for your honors, to a footnote by Lord Campbell, to have your honor's

attention directed to this note which

is by Lord Campbell."

"The judges waited expectantly. The lawyer held the book in front of him, glanced at it two or three times and then couched as many times in rather an embarrassed manner. Everybody waited for several seconds. Finally he said: 'Your honors, I see on close inspection that this footnote is in Latin, so I reckon I'd better skip that.'

One of Sandow's Tricks.

One day in a London tobacconist's shop Sandow, the strong man was handed some change, and in the middle of it he saw something that looked like a bad shilling. He pushed it back across the counter. "I think that one is bad," he said.

"Nonsense," said the shopkeeper, with an incredulous air. He took up the shilling and tried it in the little brass coin tester that was screwed to the side of the counter. Then he declared it was "a real good," he said. "I can't beat it."

Sandow snuffed it and took it between his finger and thumb. "You can't beat it," he said. "I may try?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the man, with a grin.

The strong man pressed the tip of his forefinger toward the tip of his thumb and the spurious coin bent like tissue paper.

"Well," said the tobacconist, dumfounded, "it looks like a won't 'un after all! Perhaps you will accept another?"

And Sandow did.

A Circular Rainbow.

A member of a party who made an ascent of Flinstorborn some years ago described a novel sight which delighted the tilled climbers: The day we mounted the Flinstorborn we were treated to the rare sight of a circular rainbow, the phenomenon lasting half an hour and forming a complete circle. There were heavy clouds lying some 4,000 feet below the Aar glacier, and it was on these that the beautiful, brilliantly colored ring lay. A second circle was also visible. We were perched on the peak when the first of the party observed it, and from that point the side of the mountain on the Grimsel side is almost perpendicular, giving us a splendid view.

There is a point at which no action of light is found; the point is 500 feet under the surface. Below that is absolute darkness, and the only way in which the most delicate plate can be exposed to the sun is by a glass of water.

—London Answers.

George's Father.

Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington, was engaged in 1732 in making pig iron at Accokeek furnace, in Stafford county, Va., about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg. He was ever wished to the kitchen to find out whether the cook's art was a matter of Puritan atmosphere, and then, and only then, she discovered that her famous chef had never cooked a dinner for her in Paris; that he had got it all from a world famous boulanger.

—Philadelphia Record.

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—Bos-Ton Traveler.

III Clad Statues.

We sympathize with the tailors of Berlin. They may well be indignant at the way sculptors like tailoring.

If they have a Bismarck clothed in tailoring garments, we too, have a John Bright and a W. E. Forster portrayed in garments that would bring the blush to any tailor's cheek. Sculptors delight in folds and leanness, and what care they that the coat buttons on the left side of the peacock's coat are as big as the buttons on the right side?

Salves, waxes and sprays are unnatural, and they do not fit well, and they do not reach the seat of the trouble.

But the sculptors do, and so they perpetuate monstrosities such as no man would or could wear, let alone any tailor make.

London Tailor and Cutter.

CATARRH.

Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with.

It is customary to speak of catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose, and it is in fact a complicated and very dangerous disease, if not at first, it soon becomes so.

The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison through the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system.

Salves, waxes and sprays are unnatural, and they do not fit well, and they do not reach the seat of the trouble.

S. S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading dry goods merchant of Springfield, Mass., writes: "For years nasal Catarrh, with all the disagreeable symptoms that attend it, has been a curse to me. I have a number of friends, but without exception they have been unable to help me. I had the desired relief after taking eighteen bottles. S. S. is the only medicine known to me that will effect a permanent cure of Catarrh."

Food Changed to Poison.

Putting food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poison from clogged bowels, gently, and surely, cures Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Favers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25¢ a day, R. Irving & Co.'s drug store.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

They Have No Influence Whatever upon the Weather.

A belief prevails that the moon's phases and changes have a controlling influence over the weather, but so great an authority as Professor C. A. Young of Princeton has assured us that the moon has absolutely nothing to do with the weather.

Such a belief is in the strict sense of the word a superstition—"there is no such a thing as a fact," it is quite certain that it cannot be demonstrated with certainty, although numerous investigations have been made for the purpose of detecting it. We have never been able to ascertain, for instance, whether it is warmer or not less cloudy or not at the time of the full moon. Different investigations have led to contradictory results.

"As to the supposed connection between 'changes of the moon' and changes of the weather, it should be enough to note that even within the United States the weather changes are not simultaneous (in Kansas and Maine, for instance), as they should be if they were due to the changing phases of the moon. Since, however, a change of the moon occurs every week, every weather change necessarily occurs within about three days and a half of lunar change, and half of them ought to fall within about forty-five hours, even if perfectly independent.

A thin body makes thin blood. Thin blood makes a thin body. Each makes the other worse. If there is going to be a change the help must come from outside.

Scott's Emulsion is the right help. It breaks up such a combination. First it sets the stomach right. Then it enriches the blood. That strengthens the body and it begins to grow new flesh.

Accept no substitute for 'Golden Medical Discovery.' There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

SCOTT'S & BOWNE, 109 Pearl St., New York, 50c. and \$1. all druggists.

SCOTT'S & BOWNE.

Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion.

Send for sample.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Interesting Information for Those Who Want to Buy.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Will Do Well to Consult This Column If They Wish to Save Money and Procure the Best Bargains.

Ho! For Christmas!

A few hints for you to crack at Strader's General Store.

Presents in Dry Goods, Holiday Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Wool Vests, Furs, Gloves, Mufflers and Mufflets, Women's and Children's Hosiery, Leather Goods, Flannel Wrappers, Shoes and Holiday Slippers, China-ware, etc., in endless variety and at prices to suit all purses. You will make a mistake if you do not inspect our stock before making your Christmas purchases.

S. F. STRADER.

Headquarters for silverware stamp and premiums at Straub's Dry Goods Store.

Handkerchiefs are always in demand for Holiday gifts. We have just opened a special line.

E. BRIGHENTON.

For Rest.

The Henry Smith farm in Cumberland Valley. For further information call on or address

Myra O. Surran, Patience, Pa.

Dec 18th.

For Rent: Barclay's farm in Harrison township near Sulphur Springs Dec 23rd. J. J. BARCLAY.

Girls WANTED by family in Bedford to do household work. Address P. O. Box 293.

Teachers attending institute will find a full supply of choice books suitable for presents and gifts of kind at the Bedford Book Store.

For SALE.—A good double-heated stove. FRED C. PATE.

New Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Department in rear end, second floor, at Straub's.

James Wagner will open his new hardware shop to-day (Friday) on the second floor of the *Inquirer* building, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Established in 1872, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN G. HARTLEY & CO., BANKERS, JNO. G. HARTLEY, JNO. M. REYNOLDS, S. S. METZGER.

Individual Ability. Capital and real estate unencumbered, \$300,000.00. Accounts of merchants, farmers and others solicited. Pay interest on time deposits and receive deposits payable on demand.

W. H. HARTLEY, Jr., Cashier.

TEACHERS, make your Magazine Money reach farther by taking advantage of some of the combinations offered in the announcement on page three of *The Gazette*. Call at Gazette office and see sample copies.

A big stock of Teachers' and family Bibles at the Bedford Book Store. Also hymn books and handsomely bound and decorated gift books suitable for Christmas.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lazarus Blue Quinine Tablets. All druggists have them if it fails to go to a. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Teachers and everybody, make Straub's your headquarters during Institute week for your place to buy for Xmas. Every department is complete with new goods, new dress fabrics, silk, gloves, woolens and cottons, ribbons, umbrellas, an endless line, shoes, etc.

A good book is always an appropriate and acceptable present. The Bedford Book Store has a big lot of handsome, instructive and useful books suitable for Christmas presents. Call and see them before the choice are sold.

S. S. METZGER.

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Holiday Goods.

New goods at low prices.

Iron Beds..... \$3.50

Rocking Chairs..... 1.25

Parlor Tables..... 1.75

Carpet Sweepers..... 1.50

Rugs..... 1.25

Carving Sets..... 1.00

Pen Knives..... .95

Crumb Brush and Tray..... .65

Jardinieres..... .25

Children's Rocking Chairs..... .25

Boys' Sleds..... .35

Tea Spoons..... .25

Table Spoons..... .25

Rogers' Knives and Forks..... 3.50

Oak Desks..... 5.00

Couches..... 9.00

Easels, white enameled..... .50

Screens..... 1.25

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL TROTTER, LATE OF SOUTH WOODBURN TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Trotter, late of South Woodburn Township, Bedford County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, resident of said township, to whom all persons indebted to the deceased are directed to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

CHARLES F. FURRY.

S. H. LONGSBURGER, Executor.

Attorney.

described

Bedford

Classical Academy

Offers an Academic Course, an English Course and a Course in Drawing and Painting. Students enter college on certificate. Open to boys and girls. Terms reasonable. Winter Term opens January 6, 1902.

For particulars address

C. V. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

M. E. Services.

There will be preaching in the Rainsburg M. E. church Sunday, December 15, at 10.30 a. m. Come.

Regular preaching service in the Trans Run M. E. church Sunday, December 15, at 2.30 p. m. Special services. Come.

There will be preaching in the Wolsburg M. E. church Sunday, December 15, at 7.30 p. m. Everybody come.

W. G. STEEL, Pastor.

A CHEERFUL CALL TO CHRISTMAS BUYERS.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS! NEVER SO GOOD! NEVER SO CHEAP!

OUR FINE DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS IS OPENED AND READY.

The Newest Novelties, The Best Selections. The Most Appropriate Presents for one and all at the fairest prices.

DO NOT FAIL TO COME AND SEE OUR CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, &c.

We claim for Our Holiday Display, General Excellence in Quality, Great Variety and Very Reasonable Prices, making it beyond question or doubt the RIGHT PLACE to get the RIGHT GIFTS at the RIGHT PRICE.

Whatever your wants may be, we can meet them with beautiful and appropriate selections

WE SOLICIT A CONFIDENCE OF GOODS AND PRICES, KNOWING THAT OUR HOLIDAY STOCK WILL MAKE FRIENDS, OUTSHINE RIVALS, PLEASE EVERYBODY, AND SELL ITSELF ON ITS MERITS.

J. W. RIDENOUR, The Leading Jeweler and Optician,

CORNER ROOM IN RIDENOUR BLOCK.

BEDFORD, PA.

Institute and Literary Programmes.

The teachers of Cumberland Valley directed their second institute at Centreville on November 23. All of the teachers were present except two. The next institute will be held at Centreville on Saturday, December 28, when the following programme will be rendered:

Devotional exercises.

Singing.

Reading of the minutes.

Recitation.—"Are we making our in- troduction?"—"Are we giving it a chance?"—

General discussion.

Singing.

Selections.—"Thinking and Learning."

Recitation.—"Are we making our in- troduction?"—

General discussion.

Recitation.—"Thinking and Learning."

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